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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COM-POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COM-MUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS. AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN. REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOM-PANIED BY STAMPS PANIED BY STAMPS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901. TECHNICAL EDUCATION-AGAIN.

In yesterday's paper we printed an editorial article on technical education, and as the subject is one that carries within its scope the very life of civilization, we wish to refer to it again. We pointed out the great strides in commercial success that were being made in parts of the world of which the average American and Englishman have never heard, and the force of this statement lies in the fact that the rapid development of German and Polish and Austrian manufacturers, though they may lead to a greater consumption by the world at large, will inevitably place a more severe competition on the English and American producers.

The day of universal peace, if by peace we mean the cessation of armed hostilities, may not be a century away, but the day of universal war, if by war we mean the struggle for commercial existence, is a problem that is terribly near to us all, and especially to the English.

Mr. Baker, to whose article we referred yesterday, points out that while very much is being done in such large commercial centres as Manchester, Leeds and Bradford, by the local authorities for furthering technical skill in the working classes, England, as a whole, is far befind Germany, because in Germany the best minds that can be procured are made use of by the Government in spreading over the entire land the benefits of : strongly centralized governmental control of education.

This system is one that is not in accordance with the genius of the Anglo-Saxon people. We have long maintained that strenuous liberty produces in the end better results than any amount of careful coddling by the Government. Our great political teachers have staked their lives and their future reputations on the statement that the spirit of a people is o more value than their skill in any branch of science or industry, and that the spirit and freedom and self-reliance of a people can never be developed by a strongly centralized and parental form of government. That this was true when Thomas Jefferson lived and taught, none can doubt. The outcome of his far-secing and political faith has been the production of a people which for political sagacity and commercial intelligence is not excelled by any nation on earth, and with our enormous undeveloped resources, with mountains of iron and thousands of square miles of coal, and millions of acres of fertile prairie, it may well be doubted whether the part of cold wisdom will call us to follow the Jeffersonian principle of local self-government

But England has neither our resources nor our population, and it is a fearful problem that confronts her statesmen as to what they shall do, if not to extend, at least to keep the commercial fields that they now occupy. Twenty-five years ago Germany could not ship her goods to the far east or the west except in English bottoms. To-day a German citizen can travel in a German liner to America. England, China, Japan or Australia, and all the world to-day knows the signincance of that familiar phrase, "Made in

Germany." This great development of commecial enterprises has been undobutedly stimulated and fostered by a highly organized and scientifically directed system of education, and it has been often pointed out that German teachers have one tremendous leverage for enforcing their work. which English teachers have not, in the inducement that successful work will earn remission of part of the term of military

It is a striking fact that despite the English objection to compulsory military service, and despite the fact that this form of occupation takes four or five of the best years of a young man's life from productive employment and spends them in mere routine drill, the countries which have had conscription have been the the United States were never so well to dollar of which the people of the United

have advanced most rapidly in commercial lines. But for all that, says the London Times, conscription must be a check upon industrial development.

Mr. Baker tells us that he saw in the technical schools which he visited young men working at the most delicate handicrafts, whose skilled hands, guided by a cultured intelligence, had just arrived at turning out the most artistic works, but tools must be laid aside for the rifle and the sword, and after two or three years disuse their hands may not recover all of their cunning. "Herein." says Mr. Baker, "is the Englishman's opportunity. When he obtains the same advantages of education as the Austrian or German he can at once leap ahead of his continental competitor, for he gains these two years given up by the continental workman to military service." Sooner or later England will have to make an organized effort to raise the ordinary mechanical occupations from the status of a trade to that of a high art, and to do this education is required.

The natural intelligence of the American has placed him in the front rank of the producers of the world, and the article which we have been discussing from the London Times only serves to accentuate the striking address made by the Hon. D. A. Tompkins in this city, in which he pointed out that as the South had been the manufacturing centre of America in the first part of this century so it would be again if only we had the proper education to offer our citizens. Surely with the advantages that Virginia has in climate, in location, in soil and in mineral resources, there can be no form of investment which will more certainly produce a steady and a growing revenue and spread more happiness among the people than the opportunity for a wise and up-to-date education in technical matters.

A DYSPEPTIC ATTACK.

The Richmond Times has criticised and abused nearly every public man in Virginia for running counter to what it considers the correct thing. It has included in its list all men, from election judge to Governor, yet when other pa-pers jumped on the Governor a few weeks pers jumped on the Governor a few weeks ago for refusing a pardon to a young lady and granting a large number to a hardened class of criminals, The Times jumped into the arena to tell Virginia newspapers that they were gullty of a wrong-doing in referring to the Governor in such a manner. Does The Times want the job of censor for the Virginia press? Are we to send all editorial matter through its sanctum whenever the occa-Are we to send all editorial matter through its sanctum whenever the occa-sion arises to condemn a public official or criticise him, as the Governor deerved in a recent act?-Danville Regis-

It is to be regretted that there is no press censor in Danville to edit copy when the editor of the Register disagrees with his food, otherwise our contemporary would have been saved the humiliation of running an attack of indigestion for an editorial article. No Virginia editor, except he were a liar or a dyspeptic, would say that The Times has abused nearly every public man in the State who has run counter to it, and as the editor of 'the Register is not a liar, we must attribute the spiteful remark to boiled eggs. When an editor feels these attacks coming on, he ought to go into temporary confinement and let the office boy write the stuff for that day. It will save him trouble and humiliation.

Equally dyspeptic is the after part of the Register's article. The Times did not censure Virginia papers for "jumping on the Governor"-whatever that may mean-because he refused to grant a pardon in case which aroused the mawkish sentimentality of the State. No reference to any special case was made in the article which troubled the Register's boiled eggs. There was no protest against legitimate criticism of the Governor. We simply said that such criticisms chould not proceed from personal spite. But here are the exact words:

distressed" said The Times. see a disposition on the part of some of the Virginia newspapers to say agreeable things about Governor T whenever the opportunity presents itself.
It is too patent, also, that in some cases these criticisms proceed from spin personal animosity. This sort of the unworthy of Virginia journalism. When the Governor of the State fails in the discharge of his duty he ought to be criti-cised by the public press, but for an editor to nag at the Governor and to say uncharitable things about him simply be-cause the editor has a personal grievance against the Governor is, we say, worthy of the press. We do not set censor, but it is our idea to be press censor, but it is our idea of journalism that an editor should never drag his personal feelings into the col-umns of his paper and air his grevances before the public.'

This is the pure milk of the gospel of journalism, and it ought not to disagree even with a dyspeptic.

THE PEOPLE'S CHAMPION.

Mr. Bryan's paper, "The Commoner," is out, and in his salutatory he says that the name has been selected because "The Commoner" will endeavor to aid the common people in the protection of their rights, the advancement of their interests and the realization of their aspirations, "The common people," he adds further on, "form the industrial, intelligent and patriotic element of the population; they produce the nation's wealth in time of peace and fight the nation's battles in time of war. They are self-reliant and independent; they ask of Government nothing but justice, and will not be satisfied with less. They are not seeking to get their hands into other people's pockets, but are content if they can keep other people's hands out of their pock-

Mr. Bryan seems to imply that there is need in this country of a newspaper to champion the rights of the common people, as he calls them, and that his paper has come to fill a long-felt want. We are disposed to resent this implied charge against the American press. There are thousands of papers throughout the United States that are ever ready to battle for the rights of the people and are battling for them every day of their existence, Indeed, there are very few newspapers in this country worthy of the name which are not the champions

of the people's rights. Again, Mr. Bryan seems to imply that the people of this country are downtrodden, that the moneyed aristocracy is putting its hands into the pockets of the people and robbing them of their honest earnings, and that his paper has come as a great national policeman to protect the defenseless people against the robber barons. In point of fact, the people of

take care of themselves, and never so little needful of police protection as they are to-day. There has been, during the century just closed, a constant upliting of the masses. Their wages have been better; they have enjoyed more than ever the comforts, and even the luxuries, of life; they have had better educational facilities than ever before; they have had better opportunities to accumulate property, and, as a rule, they have not neglected them. They have asserted their rights and maintained them, and society has given the workingman a recognition and a consideration that have been characteristic of no other age. There is less than ever in this country of clash of interest between labor and capital. Those who would put the workingman down, and keep him down, are fewer than ever, and are less able than ever to carry out their wicked designs. There is a better understanding and a more friendly feeling, so far as our observation goes, between employer and employe than ever before in the history of this land. There is less cause for strife, and, therefore, less strife.

Mr. Bryan is an interesting man, and we doubt not that he will make an interesting paper. The demand for it will doubtless be extensive, but the need for it is not so great as he seems to think. There are plenty of brave, honest papers to battle for the rights of the people.

GOVERNOR TYLER'S HINTS

Gov. Tyler recommends that the Legisature "give consideration to providing a more business-like system for the handling of the finances of the State and of the counties, and that a committee be appointed to make suggestions to that end." "There is something wrong," says he, "with a system under which officers can get far in arrears with the public funds, as have occurred in many counties of the State, and if the remedy can be supplied by legislative enactment it should be done without unnecessary delay."

The remedies for this evil are simple Publicity, inspection and the bonding of officers in guaranty companies. Officers who handle public funds should be required to make a public exhibit at least once a year, and this is particularly true of the Board of Supervisors in each county. The present act should be so amended as to require these boards to print their statements in the county newspaper, so that each tax-payer may take the paper home with him, and, at his leisure, scrutinize the account. This sort of publicity is a great moral agency. The officer who knows that he must, from time to time, make a public showing is going to be very careful. If he has any regard for his position and good name, to make a creditable showing.

In the second place, there ought to be a regular system of inspection in the conduct of the State's fiscal affairs, such as prevails in the conduct of the affairs of the United States Government and such as prevails in the conduct of the affairs of railroad corporations. There ought to be travelling auditors whose business it is to go around as often as possible and inspect the accounts of the financial agents of the State, to see that there is no dishonesty, no carelessness and no laxity in the agent's management. We know that he State of Virginia has lost a great deal of money through sheer carelessness and neglect. It is the duty of the Government to the tax-payer to see that all persons whose duty it is to collect or disburse publie funds are discharging their trust faithfully and efficiently. Carelessness in such cases is almost as criminal as dishonesty. No railroad corporation would think of conducting its business affairs by the outof-date and slipshod method, or we should say lack of method, which obtains in this State.

Last of all, we say that the financial agents of the State should be required to give bond in some well established guaranty company. Personal security in cases of this sort is a relic of the past. In older times such security was necessary because there was no other, but in this day of improved methods there are numerous companies of the character indicated which make it a business to underwrite those who are entrusted with the funds of others. They charge moderate fees for the service repdered, and, in our opinion, the State could well afford to pay the fee rather than to trust to insufficient personal security. We all know that, under the old system, the State has lost a great deal of money from defaulting officers who had given personal security, either because the State could not or would not make the sureties pay up. Moreover, it is not right for an officer of government to ask his friend to go on his bond, for in so doing he puts his friend in the uttitude of assuming an obligation for which he receives no compensation whatever, and the best that he can hope for is to get out without losing. He takes all the risk and gets no pay for it.

If these remedies, pointed out, are applied in Virginia we shall hear very little in the future of defaulting officers, and even where there is default the guaranty companies will have to make the loss

Mr. W. J. Bryan now has a chance to paragraph a few of his paragraphers.

"A feast of reason and a flow of soul." must have originated from just such gathering as the banquet of the Windy

General Fitzhugh Lee may now go buch to his old occupation and wage war with

It is to be hoped that, in the fight for the judgeship, the caucus will not be a hung jury.

Since King Edward VII. has assumed the throne the new Prince of Wales may succeed him as King of the Turf. Mrs. Carrie Nation, of Wichita, seems

not to have narrowed her operations down to the standard of the Strict Observance League.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The financial system of the Philippines is evidently in need of overhauling. Indeed, the conditions are such that this Government may be reduced to the necessity of coining "50-cent dollars"-a kind of

countries which for the last twenty years do, never so powerful, never so able to States have heard a great deal in the past four years. The business of the archipelago, it appears, has long been transacted on the basis of the Mexican dollar. The people of the islands know no other currency, and the American dollar has not the attraction for them that it has for those for whom it was originally coined. Persons receiving American money are compelled to purchase Mexican dollars, which are worth about 50 cents in the money of the United States. Mexican dollars are becoming very scarce in the archipellago, and it is probable that legislation of the control of the co lation by Congress will be necessary to prevent financial stringency and distress in the islands. Under the circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that the simplest and most effective remedy is the coinage by the United States of an "insular dollar" of the same value and appearance as the Mexican dollar. Such a coin, he is confident, would prove acceptable to the Filipinos, and would, as fast as it became the medium of exchange, bring the islands to a gold bu-sis. The Philippine Commission urges early action by Congress, and, as President McKinley and his Cabinet are con-vinced that steps must be taken in ac-cordance with the commission's recomcordance with the commission's recom-mendations, it is likely that our mints will soon be set to work coining genuine "59-cent dollars." In view of Secretary Gage's well-known antipathy to such coins, it is to be regretted that the exi-gencies of our colonial administration require the adoption of a financial policy which must be very distasteful to him and to other officials of the Government.— Baltimore Sun.

It seems to us that our free silver friends might study these facts to their profit.

The Light is still firing at Northampton's officers for not publishing the county expenses. This is rather a popular request that the Light is making. There is no doubt that the officers are expending the county funds judiciously, but it is generally a source of considerable satisfaction to the people to know just how the taxes are applied.—Farmer and Fisher-

Quite so. Let the Light continue to

"Three bills have been introduced in the New York Assembly," says the Evening Post, "which have the Governor's support, to change the tax laws of the State. They are, first, a bill taxing corporations generally at the rute of 11-4 per cent. annually on the maximum of capital stock employed; second, a bill taxing insurance companies of all kinds 1 per cent, on all capital, surplus, or reserve fund, in addition to the tax now imposed of fivetenths of 1 per cent. on the gross amounts of premiums; and third, a bill taxing savings banks 1 per cent. on their surplus. It is believed that the three bills, if enacted, would add \$5,700,000 to the evenue. Two other measures are in contemplation, one to tax trust companies 1 per cent. on their surplus, and the other to tax banks other than savings banks at the same rate on their surplus. It is said that if these five bill are passed, and if the Governor's recommendations for re-ducing expenses are carried out, the State will have sufficient revenue to dispense with the general property tax, which is mostly a tax on real estate, and can adopt the rule of local option. This means that the counties will no longer be required to contribute a lump sum to the State, as fixed by the Board of Equalization, but that each county can adopt such system us it chooses to raise its local revenues, provided the same is not in conflict with the laws of the State.

AFTERMATH. Chief Justice Story, in his description of Chief Justice Marshall, said that the latter's hair was black, his eyes small latter's hair was black, his eyes small and twinkling, his forehead rather low, but his features generally harmonious. Story also spoke of an occasional embarrassment in Marshall's speech, from a hesitancy and drawling; of a laugh "too hearty for an intriguer," and of his good temper and unwearied patience on the bench and in the study.

Captain Evan Howell, of Georgia, recently gave Senator Platt, of Connecticut, the following sure cure for insomnia: "When you go to bed and can't sleep get up and take a drink. Go back to bed and wait half an hour. If you do not go to steep get up and take another drink. Repeat this, suh, at intervals of half an hour. If you do not go to sleep for four times, making four drinks, then, suh, if you are not asleep you will not care with the repeated of the steep that the steep that the sleep you will not care to sleep get up and take ano hether you sleep or not."

An autograph genealogy of General George Washington was sold at auction in Boston on Tuesday last to Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, for \$175. It is understood that this particular autograph was purchased for George W. Van-derbilt, who has one of the finest Wash-ington collections in the country. Elliot Danforth, of New York, also possesses a ine collection of Washington relics.

"At Wichita on Wednesday," says "The Kansas City Journal," "a dog was buried n a fine coffin with a satin pillow under his head and the coffin was covered flowers. The dog was not the smashed nose pet of some wife who doesn't love her husband, but a setter belonging to man who hunts, and who says it wa the best dog in the world."

The Mayor of Rome recently asked the Duke of the Abruzzi to deliver a lecture in the Capitol on his attempt to reach the North Pole, but out of modesty he de-clined. He will give it, however, in the Collegio Romano. All the foreign Am-bassadors in Rome and other diplomatic passagors in rome and other diplomatic representatives have received invitations, and also the most eminent Italian scien-tists, especially the geographers, and numerous officers of the Italian army count of the first part of the journey, and will be followed by Captain Sagui, his companion, who will describe the latter The Prince will give an cart of the expedition. The lecture will be illustrated by more than a hundred

"Gentleman of 87, without means, would like to marry beautiful girl of 18 worth \$11,000,000. No triflers need apply." Clare Montagu's great dark eyes glowed as she read these words.

"I am beautiful, 18 and worth \$11,000,-00!" she cried, joyously. Then a shadow flitted across her glocountenance "If he is all that he claims to be," she

d, "how does it happen that he need Gradually her misgivings undermined thus the sweet vision that had risen be-fore her until it lay in ruins at her

"Secretary Root has taken the grip," remarked Mrs. Bellefield. "I should put it the other way," said Mr. Bellefield.

Late a Sprouting, Though.

"The grip has taken Root."—Pittsburg Chrnoicle Telegraph.

What Could He Say? "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Tor-kins, "I am going to turn over a new leaf." 'In what connection?"

"I'm going to quit being superstitious.

I have always disliked to begin anything on Friday."

"Yes. It is very silly of you."

"Well, your arguments have convinced me. You know that new dress I was talking to you about?"

"Yeyes"

"Y-yes."
"Well, I'm going to start out and buy the material on Friday, just to show I'm not afraid."-Washington Star.

Aeson. He sat among the woods; he heard The sylvan merriment; he saw, the pranks of butterfly and bird, The humors of the ape, the daw.

And in the lion or the frog-In a' the life of moor or fen— In ass and peacock, stork and dog, He read similitudes of men.

"Of these, from those," he cried, "we

Our hearts, our brains descend from these."

And, lo, the Beasts no more were dumb But answered out of brakes and trees

"Not ours," they cried; "Degenerate, If ours at all," they cried again, "Ye fools, who war with God and Fate, Who strive and toll; strange race of

"For we are neither bond nor free, For we have neither slaves nor kins; But near to Nature's heart are we. And conscious of her secret things.

"Content we are to fall asleep And well content to wake no more: We do not laugh, we do not weep, Nor look behind us and before:

But were there cause for moan or mirth 'Tis we, not you, should sigh or scorn Oh, latest children of the Earth, Most childish children earth has borne." They spoke, but that misshapen slave Told never of the things he heard,

And unto men their portraits gave, In likenesses of beast and bird! -Andrew Lang.

Reflections of a Spinster. If love's eyesight were good pajamas would never have been invented. Good men are products of the imagina-

tions of religious women who have mar If God only lends people something to

love, what had judgment He sometimes uses in not calling the loan.

A handsome man divides women into

classes-those he knows he can kiss and those he thinks he can as soon as he has time.

Confusion between a man's sorrow at confusion between a man's sorrow for what he

has done has been one of the scandals of A girl kissing a married man is like a child playing with electricity, who does not like the shock when it comes, but

cannot resist trying it once more.

Some men are as easily entertained as the one who had a habit of taking off his wife's wedding ring whenever he war a little excitement.—New York Judge.

Shutting It Off. The office-boy was alone in the tele

graph-room. Suddenly one of the instruments began He stood it a minute or two, and then went over to the corner whence the noise

"Say!" he bawled out, with his mouth close to the instrument, "ring off! Der ain't none o' de telegraft fellers here yit!"—Chicago Tribune.

A FEARFUL DEATH.

Struck by an Engine and Wedged Against the Hot Boiler. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

DANVILLE, VA., January 24.— C. A. Aldridge, a well-known saloon-keeper of this city, was killed by the early south-bound passenger train while driving into the city from his home in the county. The horse was mangled and the man wedged in between the boiler and the wedged in between the boller and the cow-catcher, where he was carried in an agony of pain until the train reached the station, a half-mile away.

Mr. Aldridge's body was borribly burn-

ar. Aldridge's body was unitely obtained by the boiler against his side. He lived for an hour. He leaves a wife and five children, all in Pittsylvania county. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. B. H. Custer, a member of the law firm of Cabell, Cabell & Custer, of this city.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Plucky Ferryman Saved Traveling Man from Drowning. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WARSAW, VA., Jan. 24.—While crossing the Curritoman River, about 6 o'clock this evening, Captain Billy Farenholt, a tray eling salesman of Baltimore; narrowl seaned drowning. His horse took fright and backed overboard from the ferry boat, the Captain being seated in the carriage at the time. The ferryman was also knocked into the water, and as he was expert swimmer, saved Farenholt's . The horse, buggy and samples were t. Captain Farenholt is now at Merry Point suffering from nervous prostration

Eloped to Marry. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

SUFFOLK, VA., Jan. 24.-Miss Bessie C. Sadler, of Surry county, Va., and Josiah A. Thomas, of Isle of Wight county, cloped to North Carolina to-day started from home yesterday, and passed last night in Suffolk.

The users of them are saying that eigarette smoking will make a man secure from catching the smallpox. However, the smallpox is not certain death. There are men who have recovered from attack The cigarette fiend never getover it.-Danville Bee.

Captain John N. Opie went down Richmond yesterday in time to get fixed for the opening of the Legislature on Wednesday.—Staunton News.

"FLORIDA FAST MAIL" BY THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY "Florida and West India Short Line" TO THE Winter Resorts of the South.

The Only Line Operating Daily Limited Trains to Florida. The "Florida Fast Mail," another of

the Scaboard Air Line Rallway's splendidly equipped trains, leaves New York daily at 12:10 A. M., 23d Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car and Day Coaches to Raleigh, Southern Pines, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, where connections are made for St. Augustine, Tampa and all Florida Points. This train connects at New York with train leaving Boston 7:00 P. M. Leave Philadelphia 3:50 A. M., Baltimore 8:22 A. M., Washington 10:55 A. M., Richmond 2:40 P. M. arriving Southern Pines 9:35 P. M., lumbia 1:45 A. M., Savannah 5:00 A. M., Jacksonville 2:10 A. M., St. Augustine 11:10 A. M., Tampa 5:30 P. M. Through Pullman Drawing Koom Sleeper New York to Jacksonville. Through Vesti-buled Passenger Coaches and perfect ser-

For information call on or write to all Pennsylvania Railroad offices, or Seaboard Air Line Railway representatives at 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; 1266 Washington Street, Poston, 1235, 200 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia; 207 East Ger-man Street, Baltimore; 1434 New York Avenue, Washington, or to R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, man Street,

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM Cure All

Steel Kings' War May be Amicably

WOMAN DETECTIVE STABBED.

Flagship of Venezuela Formerly Jay Gould's Yacht-Murray Hall's Death May Have Been Due to an Assault.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-The war between Carnegie and J. P. Morgan over the Na-tional Tube Company will be settled amicably within the next thirty days, it reported, by the purchase of the National Tube Company by the Carnegle Company. In the meantime, however, both compa-nies are intrenching themselves for a bitthe fight. If the peace negotiations do not bring about satisfactory results.

The National Tube Company has always depended upon the Carnegie Company for its steel billets and raw material. It

for its steel billets and raw material. It has been one of the most important customers of the Carnegie Company.

WAR WOULD BE COSTLY.

If the National Tube Company carries out its threat of withdrawing its patronage from Carnegie he will be compelled to find another market for his product. In order to do this he has threatened to go into the tube business, while he has already made plans to fight the National Carnegies in the Nat has already made plans to fight the National Sheet Steel Company, which is another withdrawing customer.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased 75,000 acres of coal and iron lands in

Green county, Pa., in the interest of the National Tube Company and the Federal Steel Company, in both of which J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller are interested. The idea is to be prepared to carnegie Company in the event of war breaking out, VENEZUELA'S FLAGSHIP.

VENEZUELAS FLAGSHIP.

The flagship of the Venezuelan navy, which isn't big enough to get into Brassey's, but is small enough to navigate almost any old stream in President Castro's domain, will sail for La Guayra this afternoon from Pier 9, East River. She is now the Restaurador. Originally she was Jay Gould's steam yacht, the Atlanta, once the flagship of the Ameri-

can Yacht Club.

She was built by the Cramps in 1883. and, until recently, appeared only in black. She is now white, with a shimmer-ing gold band about her like a porcelain bath tub's, and her name in gilt letters on her escutcheon. She has stowed away 200 tons of coal and a lot of provisions

for the trip. Her skipper, Captain Jeremiah Merithew, was formerly chief officer of the trinsport McClellan. Her chief officer, E. S. Estes, and her third officer, D. B. Castle, were formerly in Uncle Sam's navy. Chief Engineer Bayne was until recently on the transport Sedgwick. All the officers are getting a bigger wage than they could collect from the United States for a similar service, and all are of an adventuresome disposition, including the chief steward, Hanrahan, who was a member of the Greely relief ex-

The crew of the Restaurador, forty all told, are seamen of all nationalities. Most of them, the skipper says, have served in the American navy. Many, apparently, have served in South Street and in the Bowery, assisting schooners across bars. The skipper says that he and they are ready for anything that Venezuela wants done for a consideration.

WOMAN STABBED.

Dissatisfied with the explanations made by her husband about his frequent trips to this city, a married woman resident of Philadelphia, employed Miss Minnie Philadelphia, employed Miss Minn Roach, a Philadelphia detective, to follo him. The husband arrived here Sanday night and Miss Roach was on the same train. Tuesday night she passed the man on One Hundred and Fourth Street, and he stabbed her in the back, but she re-

ne stabbed her in the back, but she refused to give her name, and Dr. James S. McKenzie, who extracted the knife, says she is not seriously hurt.

Miss Roach, when asked for the name of the man, exclaimed: "Give you his name? Well, I guess not! His wife will pay me well for not doing that!"

MURRAY HALL.

It is now charged that Murray Hall, the

MURNAY HALL.

It is now charged that Murray Hall, the woman who, for twenty years, lived and voted in New York as a man, came to her death as the 'result of an assault by a man whose name she communicated to the District Attorney's office in a letter written on her death-bed. In many re-spects the case of this extraorditary woman, who was able to conceal her sex for many years, and who actually mas-queraded as a husband of another woman with whom she lived, is one of the most remarkable on record. Her will case will present novel and interesting problems in law, and if her death was the result of a murderous assault, another sensa-tion will be added to a case already sensational enough.

When Charles Harris, a young cooper of No. 80 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, went into Joseph Mett's saloon at No. 68 North Eighth Street for a pint of bee early on Monday morning, five Poles asked him if he wanted to join a Polish club to which they belonged. Harris declined, but the men, it is alleged, seized and carried him into a rear room, where they took some of his clothes off and daubed him with black paint. They smeared the paint on his arms, legs and face, painted skeleton on his back, and then with pin scratched a large cross on his chest. When Harris reached his home he tried in vain with water and rags to wipe away the paint. He called neighbors,

A COOPER PAINTED.

and the paint was got off with turpen-tine and benzine.

Harris went to the Lee Avenue Police Court on Tuesday and complained agains the saloon-keeper. A warrant agains Mett was issued and in court before Magistrate Kramer yesterday he denied par ticipation in the painting. In adjourning the hearing the Magistrate issued a war

ant against the five Poles

A FINE ORCHESTRA. The feeling inspired by the concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra here was of re gret that New York could not posses o admirable an orchestra, especially so great a conductor as Mr. Victor Herbert. New York gets the best of music, of course, and plenty of it, but most of it is imported from other countries and other States, and Pittsburg. Boston and Chi-cago possess bands which New York en-vies, but thus far has failed to equal. W. F. Whittmore, the Chief Enginee who is constructing the new docks-for the North German Lloyd Line in Hoboken, and who has acted in a similar ca-pacity for the Hamburg-American Line said at a luncheon given on board the vacht Prinzessin Victoria Luise, that the new Hoboken docks would be ame largest and best in the world. Contracts were awarded Saturday, he said, for the building of a new pier 800 feet long and 90 feet wide, with a bulkhead shed 140

Sued the City. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

DANVILLE, VA., January 24.—
Mr. W. S. Larimer, of the county, filed suit against the city to-day. Fix claims damages to property on the north-side, owing to a defective culvert. He sues for \$3,000 dollars. This is the second suit against the city this week.

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Strong Fortification. ortify the body against disease by att's Pills, an absolute cure for sick adache, dyspepsia, malaria, constiation and all kindred troubles.

The fly-wheel of life" r. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the flyheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for se accident that brought them to my otice. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col. UTT'S Liver PILLS

NEED NOT BUILD THE BRANCH ROAD

Board of Public Works Reverses Its Decision in the Fluvanna Case.

Capitol Notes.

The Board of Public Works yesterday decided the case of the Supervisors of Fluvanna county, vs. the Chesaptike and Ohio Railroad, adversely to the former. The vote stood two to one on the

proposition. It will be recalled that the people of Fluvanna contend that the railroad company is bound under the provisions of its charter to build a branch line from Columbia to the first locks above starman's Mil's. Should traffic between these points be discontinued for a given time. The supervisors contend that these contingencies have all happened and that I configatory on the company to build the road, Messrs, Pettit and Pettit will to-day

serve notice on the Board of Puo... Works, that, they will proceed at once in the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Board to bring the suits neces. sary to compel the company to build the branch line. Coi. R. C. Marshall was one of the ear

Hest callers at the Governor's office and had a lengthy conference with H.s. Exhad a lengthy conterence with H.s decellency.

The opening days of the special cassion of the Legislature bring many calers to the office of the Governor, and
much of His Excellency's time was taken
up yesterday, in conference with menbers and other visitors.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVE.

In view of the fact that there is now

In view of the fact that there is now a bill before Congress which, if pussed, carries an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of forest-covered mount lands in Virginia, North Carolina, S.ut. lands in Virginia, North Carolina, S.H.1 Carolina, Georgia and Tenne-see, for the purpose of establishing a National Forest Reserve, Governor Tyler will probably bring before this special session of the Legislature such facts as may cause the passage of a bill consenting to the acquisition and control of these lands by the National Government. This matterial processes in all ter has been vigorously advocated in all the States named with the exception of

Virginia and Tennessee.

Such a bill as will be presented to the Such a bill as will be presented to the Virginia Legislature is now pending before the South-Carolina law-makers, and has already been passed in North Carolina and Géorgia. It is understood that the passage of such bills is a recessary preliminary to favorable action on the part of Congress.

CAPITOL NOTES.

M. Lames B. Caton of Mexaniria.

CAPITOL NOTES.

Mr. James R. Caton, of Alexandria, called at the Governor's Office yeterday. Superintendent Frith, of Franklin, was a visitor at the Department of Public

Instruction yesterday.
Superintendent Baler, of the Staurton
Public School, was a caller at the office
of the Superintendent of Public Instrucof the Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion yesterday. It is understood that his mission was to secure for Standon the Summer School of Methods, which has for the last three years met at Roan-oke. Roanoke is trying for the chiral again, but it seems more than probable the change will be made.

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY.

Ella Jackson, Colored, Given Tw. Years in Penitentiary.

(Special Disputch to The Times.) STORMONT, VA., Jan. 21.-Judge Gar nett yesterday morning at Saluda heard argument for a new trial in the case of Ella Jackson, colored, convicted of for-gery. The judge refused to grant a new trial, and sentenced the defendant to peni-

trial, and sentenced the determination for two years.

In the case of John Epps, convicted of assault, argument for a new trial was postponed until the next term, on account of the feebleness of the judge.

LOCAL OPTION VIOLATIONS.

Nine Citizens of Lancaster Indicted. Much Interest Taken. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WARSAW, VA., Jan. 24.-The County Court of Lancaster county has been in session since Monday last. A special grand jury indicted nine of its citizens or violating the local option law.

Much interest is manifested as to the utcome of the cases.

Charged With Forging a Deed.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 24.-A sensational turn was given a case in the St-perior Court here to-day. The case startd as an action to correct late W. G. Fowler to by the late W. G. Fowler to his whe Zillah Fowler, conveying to her certain city property. Counsel for John J. Fow eity property. Counsel for John J. P. whom, as nephew of the deceased, W. G. Fowler, with other heirs, the property would revert, if the deed were declared void, set up the contention that the deed was forged. They introduced hand-writing experts who swore that, in their opin-

ion, the signature to the deed was not that of W. G. Taylor. As the persons thus charged with forgery belong to one of the oldest and best known families here, the matter promises

Those against whom the charge is directly leveled are Mrs. Fowler, her applied, W. R. Morrison, her nieces, Miss megnew, W. R. Morrison, her meets, Miss Margaret Platt and Mrs. L. H. Burnett. Counsel for these parties how resented the imputation that their clients had been guilty of forgery. The amount in-volved is less than one thousand dollars.

Not a Quitter.

Captain Marshall, of Portsmouth, writes and talks like a man very much in earnest about the governorship and he spurns the idea of being a quitter.

Newport News Herald. There was a landsilde in a cut on the

mountain east of here Friday night, and trains were delayed several hours until a trains were delayed several horrs until a temporary track could be layed around the slide.—Montgomery Messenger,

The telephone people have informed the Richmond City Council that they will give them a service as good as that in Norfolk, and the Norfolk subscribers are enjoying the joke.—Roanoke Times.